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RESULTS OF MISSIONS—CONVERTS.—The missions from the United States, including those in Texas, numbered at the last accounts, 33,259, and those from Europe, 139,974; in all, 173,233. Some of these missions have been in operation nearly half a century; and, making the liberal supposition that the converts for the last fifteen years have been equal to the whole number above stated, the result would give an average of 11,500 converts a year.

Now, look at the *probable* result of the war-system in *destroying* the souls of men. It is impossible to ascertain the precise number of standing warriors among nominal Christians; but, since those of Russia alone are nearly a million, and those of Austria half that number or more, the sum total for all Christendom cannot be less than 3,000,000. These millions are not so well provided with the means of grace as our seamen themselves, the neglect of whose spiritual interests has been so ruinous to their souls; and, if we reckon the life of a soldier in a time of peace, not at only three years as in war, but at ten or even twenty years, the last supposition would send of the three millions no less than 150,000 every year to their final account! How many of these are, under the present war-system of Christendom, prepared for heaven? How many are fearfully ripened for perdition? If *only one in ten*, the number would be greater than all our converts among the heathen. What a destroyer of souls is war.

#### ITEMS OF PEACE INTELLIGENCE.

HOW THE FRIENDS OF PEACE WORK IN ENGLAND.—In looking over the Herald of Peace for February, the organ of the London Peace Society, we found in that record of *one month's* operations, notices of more than *fifty* lectures, or public meetings for discussion on the subject, in *England alone*, nearly all by volunteers in the cause,—a pretty good proof of their zeal. One of these self-moved lecturers, after reporting fourteen lectures in nine places, adds, “The lectures have been well attended, and in many places converts have been made to peace principles. Indeed, they are so true, Christian, and glorious, that I wonder how any one can repudiate them. I intend to pursue my labors. The cause is that of universal man. It contains no partyism. It knows nothing of sects. Peace principles, like the benevolence of their Great Author, comprehend the whole human family. I love them. They are pure, just, merciful, sanctifying. Oh, that all held them. If this were the case, angels would soon rejoice over a happy, virtuous, redeemed, and holy world.”

RECEPTION OF A PEACE REMONSTRANCE IN HAYTI.—The London Peace Society, on learning the civil commotions in Hayti, sent a strong, but judicious and conciliatory address to the government and people, signed by some of the best names in England. It was received with signal favor. The papers on the island copied it; and the government caused *twelve thousand* copies to be printed, and sent into every part of the Republic. *Blessed are the peace-makers.*”

THE PUBLIC MIND TURNING TO THE SUBJECT OF PEACE.—The British and Foreign Institute, a literary and scientific association, announce, as subjects of discussion at three of their meetings this year, the following topics:—1. Employment for Naval and Military Officers during Peace. 2. Substitution of Courts of Honor to prevent Duelling. 3. *The Practicability of settling National Disputes without War.*

THE ENGLISH PRESS BECOMING AN ALLY OF PEACE.—The London Herald of Peace quotes a number both of newspapers and periodicals that have enlisted in behalf of this cause, and mentions a variety of publications on the subject not connected with any peace societies. One is a *Peace Reading Book for Schools*, and another a volume by P. B. Duncan, A. M.,

F. G. S., on *Motives of War*. "The Essay was delivered where theological as well as political discussions are, by a rule of the Society, precluded, and, consequently, does not enter upon any consideration of the sinfulness of war as contrary to the law of Christ; but it does good service to the cause of peace by exposing, and holding up to just contempt, the motives out of which wars have commonly arisen, and by bringing together a number of facts, some of ancient, and others of modern times, tending to exhibit the war-system in its true character, and to leave an impression distinct and decided, in favor of a pacific policy."

THE WORKING CLASSES ON PEACE AND WAR.—*An Address from those in England to those in France*.—The members of the National Association in Great Britain for promoting the political and social improvement of the people, addressed not long ago to the working classes in France a communication on peace, of which the following extract will show the general drift:

"In furtherance, then, of this sacred cause—in the spirit of brotherhood, in our love of peace and hatred of war, we respectfully submit the following propositions for your consideration, amendment, or approval; hoping that they may form a preliminary bond of fellowship, to unite us for every good object tending to advance the intelligence, morality, freedom and happiness of mankind:—

"1. That we, the Working Classes of France and England, respectfully present our different legislative bodies with a solemn Protest against ALL WAR; as being in principle opposed to morality, religion, and human happiness.

"2. That we request them to use their influence with the nations of the world to establish a CONFERENCE OF NATIONS, to be composed of three or more representatives, chosen by the people of their respective countries, to meet annually, for the purpose of settling all national disputes that may arise by arbitration, without having recourse to war.

"3. That we urge on them to devote the enormous sums now expended in war and warlike preparations to the education and improvement of the people of their respective countries.

"4. That we impress on them the necessity of setting an example to other nations of that justice, forbearance, morality, and religion, which they preach the necessity of to their own people.

"5. That we earnestly beseech them to set the bounds of justice to their acquisitions of territory, and seek to amend their institutions, and improve the condition of their people."

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